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SUBJECT Osobnyi Zadrytyi Rezhimnyi - MVD - Lager (Hard Labor
Camp): Location/Layout/Administration/Miner Work and
Norms/Food/Clothing/Medical Care/Punishments

DATE DISTR. 10, MAY 7 1974

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SUPP. TO
REPORT NO.

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2. "OZR-lager is located 105 km from Taishet on the Taishet - Bratsk railroad line. This line was built 1945-47 by inmates of the camp. The inmates say that each wooden tie marks the grave of a political prisoner -- so many died during the construction. The railroad is 300 km long, single track. It was built to transport timber to Bratsk. It is not used for passenger transport, except for personnel of the hard labor camps located along the line.

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[Available at the CIA Library as Exhibit 1 of this report is a sketch map drawn to a scale of 1 cm : 50 meters, which shows the location of the Osobnyi Zakrytyi Rezhimnyi - MVD - Lager and of its affiliated timber factory and storage zone. The following legend applies:

- "[Narrow pair of black lines]" - Normal Soviet-gauge single railroad track. Distances marked in kilometers. Known also as SKZD.
- [Orange line between two black lines] - Siberian type of main national road.
- [Red line] - 'Decauville' type of narrow railroad track known also as UKZD. [Interviewer here notes that source mentions 54 cms -- width of track??]
- [Yellow line] - Footpath
- [Shaded green area] - Forests. Timber operations here for the timber Zavod (factory) linked with the camp. The non-shaded areas are clear of trees.

A - Osobnyi Birza zone, used for storage of timber.

B - Bialyi Birza or Zavod (factory) zone.

1. Osobnyi i Zakrytyi Rezhimnyi Lager, the GDR-lager hard labor camp.

2. Sobasnik - Kennel

3. Barracks of the GDR garrison.

4. Stab of the garrison.

5. Hoz-Zona (work area) of the hard labor camp. Contains workshops for carpenters, smiths, tailors, shoemakers, the bakery and the general depot.

6. The 105-km stone of the Taishet Batsk railroad line, located right in front of the camp.

7. The Dom-Komandira-Rota - Home of the commanding officer of this hard labor camp zone.

8. Volny-na-jomnyj-Klub) The engine drivers on the UKZD railroad track are all Soviets and free workers

9. Volny-na-jomnyj-Dom) who have their respective lodgings and club.

10. Pozarka-Fire Company.

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11. Koniushny - Stable for horses.

12. Lodging for the Biskonwojnika - Former non-political Soviet prisoners who, upon completing term of detention, must continue to live in this zone in 'forced residence' but drawing pay.

13. Tiepluska - Small wooden barrack where prisoners and free workers warm themselves in the winter during work. It is also used to store work tools.

14. Garaz - Garage

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15. Traktor-garaz - Garage for tractors
16. Tokarnyj-stanok - Milling machine
17. Sklad - Depot for petrol, oil and lubricants.
18. Silawoj - Two petrol engines used to generate electricity for Zavod (the timber factory).
19. Instrumelka - susirka - One side of this building is used to store work tools, the other to dry small wooden 'pieces' cut by the electric saw.
20. Wodakacki - Water pipe line [sic] for the locomotives of the small UKZD railroad track.
21. Curkarska - Electric saw which cuts small pieces of wood for tractors and UKZD locomotives.
22. Kantor - The Zavod office.
23. Spalareska - Sawmill for the spala timber used in building the Siberian type of main national road.
24. Engine generating electric power for the Spalareska.
25. Depot for locomotives of the UKZD.
26. Kontrolnyj Punkt - Block control post.
- 26a. Kontrolnyj Punkt with Washtior - Duty Guard.
27. Reinforced concrete railway bridge, about 25 m long.
28. Wooden bridge for footpath.
29. The 106-km stone of the Taishet Bratsk railroad line."/

Climate

3. "Winter in this region lasts seven months, October through April. The normal temperature during Nov-Feb is -30° C. Snowfalls sometimes exceed one meter, but the snow thaws rapidly at the end of April. The cold is a dry cold, much healthier than the damp cold of the Ural Mountains where the humidity is terrible, although the minimum winter temperature is only -14°C.
4. "There is no real summer, though it can get rather warm and I have heard of forest fires. It rains hard during August and September.
5. "There are no winds during the summer, but strong winds during the winter. According to MVD law, no work should be performed in hard labor camps when the temperature reaches -40°C with wind or -45°C without wind. This law is not enforced, and work continues through terrible cold.
6. "No fruits grow in the area. Potatoes are cultivated extensively and grow rapidly during the summer.
7. "During winter the polar light lasts seven hours of the 24. During summer the daylight lasts 20 hours of the 24.

Administration

8. "OZR-Lager depends indirectly on the Peresilka Lager No 15 at Taishet. The Peresilka camp is the main transit camp for prisoners headed to other hard labor camps in the Taishet region. There are hard labor camps spaced about

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six to ten meters apart all along the Taishet Bratsk railroad line. The main work at these camps is cutting timber.

9. "Two or three hard labor camps form an Olp. Two Olps form an Adjilenia. Two or three Adjilenia form an Upravleniia. OZR-Lager belongs to a 2nd Adjilenia, but I do not know the Olp number.
10. "The security of OZR-Lager is the responsibility of the MVT. The camp has a garrison of 60 MVD soldiers under a commanding officer (Komandir Rot). For every two or three labor camps in this area a Komandir Rot who supervises the security of two or three timber zavods, i.e. two or three labor camps. He commands the camp MVD garrisons and is responsible for the security of the zone. He has no authority over the internal administration of the camps, over the system of punishments for inmates or over the management of the timber zavods. The actual camp administration is the responsibility of the Nachalnik Lager (Camp Director).

Layout

11. /Available on loan at CIA Library as Exhibit 2 of this report is a sketch drawn to a scale of 1 cm : 5 meters of the layout of OZR-Lager, the camp area marked 1 in Exhibit 1. The following legend applies:

"S - Wachtior - Duty Guard

K - Zaprenj-Zona - Prohibited area surrounding the camp.

R - Observation Post

A - Nadzor Komnat barrack: a. Office of the Nachalnik Regime (Regime Director)
b. Office for distribution of food parcels,
post office for Soviet personnel only.
c. Nadzoratel - Bodyguard room.

B - Wooden barrack: a. Office of the Nachalnik Ozer (Counter-
intelligence officer)
b. Office of the Pravob and assistant
Pravob (officer in charge of work plan).
c. Office of the Nachalnik spet diast
(Registration Office)
d. Office of the Nachalnik Lager (Camp Director)
and of the Zamestitel Nachalnik
(Deputy Director)

(I list the following wooden barracks by the numbers used for them in the camp.)

1. Wooden barrack for old or sick inmates, capacity about 60.
2. Wooden barrack : a. Inmates who work in the hoz-zona, about 20-22.
b. Inmates who work in the Silavoj, about 10.
c. Inmates who work as mechanics and smiths
in the Zavod, about 20.
3. Wooden barrack for inmates who work as woodcutters and tractor drivers,
about 58.
4. Wooden barrack : a. Inmates working in the loading and road-bridge
brigades, about 40.
b. Inmates working in the UKZD brigade and also
more woodcutters, about 40.
5. Wooden barrack for workers in the Spalareska brigade, about 80.

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- W. Kipitilka - Place where prisoners boil water for drinking purposes.
- a. Parimaher - barber
6. Wooden barrack: a. Pridurki (camp intelligensia) inmates working as cooks, office clerks etc, about 28-30.
b. Stazionar (infirmary), 14 beds.
- C - Building used for: a. Miortviz (morgue)
b. Ambulatoria (dispensary)
c. Room for registering and undressing.
d. Physician's office (a camp inmate)
- D. Disinfection room.
- E. Woda Cacka - Water reservoir.
- F. Bana-Pracka (bathroom and laundry):
a. Bathroom
b. Barber and exit
c. Rasgivalka - delivery point for dirty laundry.
d. Pracka (Laundry)
- G. Building used for:
a. Kitchen
b. Khlebar (bread cutting)
c. Stalowa 'inmates' mess'
d. Kulturni Wospitatelni Cast (KWP) - Culture room and stage.
- G1. Firewood depot.
7. Wooden barrack: a. Inmates belonging to the woodcutting and wood loading brigades, about 40.
b. Klub (club)
c. Library for prisoners. Books marked Antifa (anti-fascists)
d. Larek - storehouse for food and clothing.
8. Wooden barrack: a. Etap Barak - usually empty, used only when new camp inmates arrive.
b. Inmates working on the UKZD railroad line and inmates on night shifts (changed weekly) at the Spalareska - on day shifts they live in Barrack 5. Capacity: 60.
- H - Wooden barrack: a. Kaptorka (laundry 'warehouse')
b. Komar Ahnenenia storehouse for luggage and clothing of new inmates.
c. Buhalteria - Office for records of inmates' work norms.
- I. Bur - Prison
- J. Izolator - Underground cellar for penal isolation of camp inmates.
- L. Barbed wire fence put up May-June 53 to isolate inmates fulfilling penal sentences in the prison or isolation cellar."/

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Security

12. "OZR-Lager has a garrison of 60 MVD soldiers under a commanding officer who is an MVD lieutenant -- name unknown to me. The MVD officers have red collar tabs and yellow epaulettes. The MVD NCO's and soldiers have red epaulettes. Those at the labor camp carry Soviet automatic PPS rifles.
13. "The MVD garrison is responsible for guarding the actual labor camp area, the timber zavod and the work zones in the forest, to see that no inmate escapes. The work zones in the forest are called djilankas. Armed MVD sentries man the observation posts around the labor camp, around the djilankas and around the zavod.
14. "The Zapreni Zona or prohibited area around the camp is plowed. Part lies inside the wooden fence of the camp; part lies outside. An MVD guard shoots any inmate who enters the Zapreni-Zona. Barbed wire tops the wooden fence. There is a barbed wire fence inside the camp just in front of the Zapreni-Zona. Another barbed wire fence surrounds the plowed Zapreni-Zona outside the camp. At night a police dog hitched to a wire patrols the Zapreni-Zona between each observation post outside the wooden fence. An electric lamp hangs above the wooden fence every 20 meters.

[Enclosure (A), Part I, of this report is a page of sketches drawn to a scale of 1 cm : 1 meter showing the fence system which surrounds OZR-Lager, with legend.]

15. "There are four raised observation posts, one at each corner of the camp. An MVD guard armed with a Soviet PPS rifle stands sentry duty in each post. He has two mobile searchlights.

[Enclosure (A), Part II, of this report is a sketch drawn to a scale of 1 cm : 1 meter showing an observation post at OZR-Lager with legend.]

16. "The main wooden camp entrance gate in the wooden fence is padlocked day and night. The Wachtior opens it only when necessary. The barbed wire gate in the inside barbed wire netting is open during the day, padlocked at night. The iron bar at the back of the netting in front of the wooden gate is opened by the Wachtior only when necessary. When an MVD guard, NCO or officer enters or leaves OZR-Lager, he must identify himself to the Wachtior. If the person is entering the camp, the Wachtior checks him, then pulls the iron bar which frees the first small wooden door through which people may pass. The person enters; the bar is replaced; a second door is opened. The person steps through; the second bar is replaced; the third door is opened. Then the person enters a small corridor and passes through a small gate in the barbed wire netting. For exit the procedure is reversed. When a horse-drawn cart enters or leaves the camp, the Wachtior checks its contents. He then opens the main iron bar and unlocks the main wooden gates.

[Enclosure (B) of this report is a sketch drawn to a scale of

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17. "Discipline inside the camp is maintained by an MVD bodyguard, consisting of six men under the command of a Starasna (equivalent to British sergeant major or US warrant officer). Members of this guard appear unarmed, but all inmates know they carry knives. In the matters of internal camp discipline this bodyguard is subordinate to the Nachalniki Lager (Camp Director), not to the commanding officer of the garrison. The bodyguard's duty hours start at 1700 hrs daily. Two are stationed on duty in the camp, in addition to the Wachtior (Duty Guard) at the entrance gate. Duty guards are called Nadzoratel's.

18. "If a camp inmate dies, his body is left exposed three days in the morgue. It is then carried from the camp in an open coffin. The Wachtior checks that the body in the coffin is really dead and has not been replaced by an escapee. He may thrust at the body with an iron bar and deliberately crack the skull.

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Barracks

19. /Enclosure (C) of this report is a drawing to the scale of 1 cm : 1 meter, of the facade of a wooden barrack at the OZR-Lager. It shows the small hole (valciok) in the front door through which the duty guard checks the movements of inmates./
20. /Enclosure (D) of this report is a sketch to the scale of 1 cm : 1 meter, of the plan of a typical wooden barrack at the OZR-Lager. The following legend applies:

- A - Entrances. Padlocked at night after Atboj (retreat).
- B - Peras - Room with wooden barrel used for storing firewood, brooms and rags for cleaning the barrack. There are two dnivalniki, one for night and one for day, for each barrack section.
- C - Stoves
- D - Svalilka - Drying room for clothing. The stoves above and in this room may only be heated from 15 Oct or 1 Nov through the following March.
- E - Umivalnik - Washstand, made of hard red pine by inmate carpenters who work in the Hoz-Zona of the camp.
- F - Bacok - Wooden water barrel used for washing when there is not enough water in the Umivalnik.
- G - Wagonka or Naga - The wooden double bunk for four persons that is used throughout the camp barracks. Camp inmates make such bunks in the Hoz-Zona out of Sagha (pine) or Lisgialka (hard red pine). The names of the inmates are pinned to their bunks.
- H - Tumbacka - Night table, one for every eight inmates. Made by inmate-carpenters in the Hoz-Zona from regular or hard red pine.
- I - Stol - Wooden table.
- J - Skamaka - Wooden benches.
- K - Kipetok - Wooden bench with two buckets of drinking water.
- L - Loudspeaker for both rooms of the barrack. Installed Jan 53.
- M - Weselka - Clothes rack."/

21. "Each inmate, regardless of the season, receives for bedding:
- (a) One mattress made of stiff black cotton filled with dried grass (sena), straw or wood shavings.
 - (b) One pillow made of the same material and stuffed with dried grass, straw or wood shavings.
 - (c) One Agjiala (cotton wool blanket).

Every year, in June or July, all bunks are disinfected: the bunks are taken

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Camp Inmates

26. "OZR-Lager is a camp for persons sentenced for political reasons, not for prisoners of war. It has inmates of all nationalities: Polish, Rumanian, French, German, Hungarian, Czech, Bulgarian etc. Some of the inmates speak of the camp as the 'Tower of Babel'.
27. The total number of inmates, including those working in the offices and kitchen is about 515. I remember the following:
- (a) Pavel Alexandrovich Bavgira - Chief of the "Bagrurka Brigade" (loaders' Brigade) at the camp. Soviet citizen from the Ukraine. Aged about 30. Railroad worker by profession. I know that he once attended a so-called PZU school, but I don't know what those initials mean. He was serving a 10-year term of hard labor, expiring Jan 54, for having remained behind the German front lines during World War II -- he did not, however, collaborate with the Germans. According to Paragraph 58 [sic], by which he was sentenced, he was to spend the rest of his life, upon completion of camp term, living within the Irkutsk [sic] region of Siberia.
 - (b) Vasil Baburki - Chief of the "Bagrurka Brigade" (loaders' Brigade) of the camp. He used to be a farmer in the Ukraine. Serving a 10-year term for having remained behind the German front lines during World War II.
 - (c) Anatoli Luniki - Worker on the generator for the power of the camp. Former tractor driver from the Ukraine, aged about 54, married. Serving a 25-year term of hard labor for having listened to VOA broadcasts in 1946.

Daily Schedule

28. 0600 - hrs - Razvodi (breakfast)
0630 - hrs - Razvod (work)
0700 - 1200 hrs - Razvod (work)
1200 - 1300 hrs - Ebed (midday meal)
1300 - 1800 hrs - Razvod (work)
1830 - hrs - Uchen (supper)
1900 - 2000 hrs - Razvod (retreat)

This schedule, posted over the Kipetok (water buckets) in each barrack, is more strenuous in practice. Signals are given by striking an iron bar against a railway line.

Labor Norms

29. 25X1X I was an inmate in the Ivedel-MVD-Lager in the Sverdlovsk region of the Ural Mountains. Up to 1950, the inmates there were forced to fulfill their work norms 100% in order to get their daily food rations. Inmates who failed to fulfill their norms were punished with Strafnoi Payok (Punishment Rations); those who exceeded their norms received extra food every third day. In 1950 the so-called Moz-Razot law was passed: this provides that an inmate of a hard labor camp in the USSR shall be paid in the amount of 270 rubles per month plus Garantovyy Payok (guaranteed food)

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36. "In section (b) [sic-Editorial Note: It is not clear to what this (b) and the parenthetical letters in paragraph 37 refer unless to Enclosure (E) of this report.] of the base, two Razkacka workers drag the trees to the Razkriowcyk squad of electric saw cutters, who section the timber. Before a log is cut into sections 5.5 meters long, the Brakior or Markiowcyk measures its diameter, inspects its quality and marks with an axe the prints to be cut. Using engine oil, he marks a grade symbol on each section, since not all parts of a tree can be used for the same purpose. He uses a wooden stamp which carries the following symbols: O, 3, 6, 4, 2, -, I, X, C, S and P.

P - Pivlovacnik: the wood is to be used for boards

S - Spalni: to be used for railway ties (Spala)

C - Scojewo: to be used for planks for roofs and general purposes, including bridges. Planks of this grade were shipped from OZR-Lager to Stalingrad for the construction of the Hydro-central electric power station.

X - Drawa: to be used for firewood. At the end of the working day the workers carry back to the camp firewood to heat their barracks.

I - diameter exceeding 10 cms

- Use

The numbers are used to indicate the diameter measurement in centimeters. The number of centimeters stamped is always five cms less than the actual diameter of the tree. Thus a log section might be stamped "24 - P", meaning it is to be used for wooden boards. Diameter measurements are made from 6-12, 12-16, 16-24, 24-28, 28-32, 32-36, 36-44, 44-50, 50-60. All trees having a diameter of less than eight cms are marked "X" and used for firewood and also for making the small pieces of wood needed for the UKZD engines, the tractor engines and the electric generators.

The Razkriowcyk workers saw the trees into sections. The Tackowsik records the number of planks of each category.

37. "A squad of Razkacka workers wheel or drag (depending on the level of the ground) the wooden planks from (b) to (c), where a squad of Rozwoska workers load the wood on UKZD railway wagons. These workers drag the wagons to the various categorized piles of wood, based on the grades above. Then the Stablowka workers from (d) wheel the wood to the UKZD railway, where the loaders of the Pagruzka Brigade load it into the railway cars. In the area marked (e) on the diagram the same loading takes place. The only difference is that the 5.5 m lengths of timber are dragged here from the forest by horses.
38. "The UKZD railroad uses German Borsig-Berlin locomotives, vintage 1900. Each locomotive can haul no more than three carloads to the Zavod. Each car can carry a maximum of 18 cubic meters of wooden planks. The planks are carefully chained to the cars; otherwise the cars might turn over on the curves. The engines are driven by Soviet citizens who are free workers who don't care how safely they drive. The distance between a djilanka and the camp zavod is normally three or four km. There are only a limited number of UKZD locomotives; often they are under repair. At best, one timber convoy will be going to the zavod, another returning. Normally one UKZD engine with three cars serves the needs of one djilanka. During a full working day it will make only three or four transports to the zavod. There are also delays at the various control points when a convoy leaves the djilanka and enters the zavod. The transports and accompanying personnel are checked.
39. "Each UKZD convoy is headed by one wolny maszynist (engine driver), a Soviet citizen and free worker; all the UKZD engine drivers are in this category. Each UKZD convoy also is accompanied by one wiskorwojnik (assistant convoy worker), a Soviet citizen who is a non-political inmate who upon completion

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of a term of hard labor has been forced to live the rest of his life in a certain region of Siberia -- 'forced residence'. Persons in this category receive pay and food which they cook themselves. At OZK-lager these persons are lodged in a special wooden barrack (number 12 in Exhibit 17) next to the stable. There were exactly 24. The engine driver and the assistant convoy worker each carry a special picture-identification card. When a convoy returns empty from the Zavod to the djilanka, the Nachalnik Konvoya (convoy director) at the konvoynya budka (convoy check point) of the djilanka withdraws these identification documents from the engine driver and the assistant convoy worker. This is to prevent an inmate killing or striking unconscious one of these two men, stealing his clothing and identification and escaping from the djilanka. After the UKZD cars are loaded, the engine driver prepares a delivery slip (listing number of planks) in duplicate, signs it and has it countersigned by the convoy worker, the chief of the Pegruzka brigade and, at the exit check point, by the convoy director. The convoy director retains one copy of the delivery slip for his records, inspects to see that no inmates have hidden in the cars under the planks, hands the engine driver and assistant convoy workers their identification documents, and allows the convoy to proceed to the zavod. At the Zavod there is a similar control post check (number 26 in Exhibit 17). The engine driver and the assistant convoy worker hand to the Nachalnik Kontrolny Punkt (director of the check point), their personal identification documents. In the Zavod area the delivery slip for the convoy is handed to a Soviet supervisor who keeps a record of all incoming planks. Then unloading begins. The engine driver and assistant convoy worker receive back their documents when they leave the Zavod area for the djilanka.

40. "Camp inmates are not searched when they leave the djilanka. They may be searched at any time when they leave the camp for the djilanka and when they arrive back at the camp after a day's work.

Night Work

41. "Work proceeds without stop, but night work takes place only in the Sklad (base) of the djilanka and in the Zavod. At the Zavod the work of the inmates who are carpenters, sawmill workers etc proceeds in three eight-hour shifts daily. The Zavod and Sklad zones are lit at night with huge electric searchlights. All the work in the Sklad zone proceeds just the same at night. Only those inmates are assigned to night work who are serving terms of hard labor of 10 years or less. They work on night shift for a week at a time. The inmates are lodged in a special barrack /B-b in Exhibit 27 while working the night shift. There is a slight decrease in work norms at night. The daily work norm for a worker in the Pegruzka brigade (loading) is 17.6 m³; his night norm is 17.2 m³.
42. "Sklad workers on the night shift are assembled in the camp at 1830 hrs, grouped in lines of five and counted. They leave for the djilanka. They return to the camp at 0700 hrs the following morning, are searched at the camp gate, lined up in front of the wooden barrack of the night shifts, recounted and given half an hour to clean up. They eat breakfast at 0730 hrs in the camp mess canteen. At 0800 hrs they again assemble for counting (praverka). Then they may sleep until noon. They are awakened for the midday meal in the mess, then sleep again until reveille at 1700 hrs. With reveille comes another praverka, then supper at 1800 hrs. The inmates on the night shift are given no mid-work meal. Each is allowed to carry with him a piece of break weighing up to 200 gms, if he can spare it from his regular rations.

Food

43. "The workers at the djilanka during the day do receive a midday meal (ebed). During the winter the food is carried to the djilanka by sleigh, during the summer by a horse cart. It is brought by a camp inmate accompanied by an armed MVD guard.

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As soon as the sleigh or cart arrives at the djilenka check point, the inmate unloads the special food for the MVD guards and sentries. Then the Nachalnik Kanwoya accompanies the inmate into the Ebed zone of the djilenka. He signals with an iron bar that the meal is ready. Inmates all drop work and report to the Ebed zone. They are grouped in fives for the Praverka routine and counted. Four MVD guards form a new Prozik or Zap-Zona (prohibited area) around the Ebed zone: one stands at each corner of a zone of 200 sq m. They put wooden placards marked Zap-Zona on the ground. As soon as the zone is made and the inmates counted, the Nachalnik Kanwoya shouts to the first MVD sentry: 'Piriwadi' ('Pass on'). This word is shouted from sentry to sentry around the whole prohibited zone of the djilenka. As soon as it has gone the whole way around, the inmates are ordered to begin their meal: 'Nacend'. The MVD sentries around the Ebed zone watch everything but do not interfere in the distribution of food. Two inmates act as Razdacik (food distributors) - the job rotates each month. From a wooden barrel (brcok) containing the Kasa and a wooden box containing slices of Chorny Khleb (black bread), they hand out 250 gms of Kasa and 200 gms of bread to each inmate. Aluminum plates (miski) are also distributed. Since there are not enough to go around -- and no cutlery -- each brigade takes turn eating first; the others follow in rotation. When the last inmates have their turn, the Kasa is just liquid. The whole meal takes about 30 minutes. There is a Praverka at the end of the meal and again the shouting of 'Piriwadi'. The inmates return to their jobs and start work again at a hand signal of the Nachalnik Kanwoya and the word 'Razaigjiz'. The MVD guards eat separately. They have plates, spoons and forks. Each has a portion of either Gulas or Bors and 300 gms of Polu Biely Khleb (semi-white bread).

44. "According to the MVD Hoz Rasot law, the inmate of a hard labor camp is entitled to the following daily food rations:

<u>Khleb</u> (bread)	- 700 gms (black bread)
<u>Myase</u> (meat)	- 60 gms, or the same amount of fish (<u>Silotoke</u> , <u>Carbasa</u> , <u>Kambala</u> , or <u>Trsika</u>)
<u>Sachar</u> (sugar)	- 15 gms
<u>Maslo</u> (sunflower seed oil)	- 10 decaliters. Sometimes the inmates cook with engine oil.
<u>Kartofel</u> (potatoes)	- 400 gms
<u>Kapusta</u> (vegetables)	- 400 gms
<u>Krupa</u> (oats)	- 100 gms

45. "The usual meal pattern for an inmate in the mess at OZR-Lager is:

Breakfast: 1/2 liter supp (soup), a watery mixture of anything and everything.
two decaliters of tea with the 15 gm sugar ration
500 gms of black bread -- of which he must save some for supper.

Midday: 250 gms of Kasa
200 gms of black bread

Supper: 1/2 liter of the same type soup as at breakfast.
200 gms of Kasa
bread remaining from breakfast ration

46. "To get more food, I worked night shifts in the djilenka and a half day in the camp kitchen. I completely lost my sense of taste during nine years in Soviet hard labor camps, but I was always so desperately hungry that I would have eaten anything. Kasa was served in two forms: as a watery stew and as cakes. It consisted mostly of oats, mixed with vegetables, potatoes

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and meat of fish. The cake form was fried in the inmate's ration of sunflower seed oil, or sometimes in engine oil. Sometimes the Kasa was just left to harden, then cut into small cakes.

47. "As explained above [paragraph 32] all work done in excess of the 100% work norm is accounted to the inmate's credit at the Buhalteria and is rewarded in cash. At the end of work each day, each 'brigadir' hands in to the Buhalteria a Raboci List (Work Sheet). This is a printed form on which is written the name and surname of the inmate, his serial number, the percentage he has achieved of the daily norm, and the total amount in cubic meters of wood cut, loaded etc by the worker's brigade. This work sheet is prepared in duplicate; the Mechalnik Kanwoya keeps the original; the Buhalteria gets the carbon. It is signed by the brigadir and countersigned by the Mechalnik Kanwoya. These sheets are used to determine the work norms achieved by each inmate and also the Progrsiwk calculations every six months. Each inmate can check at the Buhalteria to find what is due to him if he has exceeded his norms. If he wants extra food for that money earned for exceeding his norms, he orders through the Buhalteria extra food rations. Such orders are placed in advance once a week. The extra food may be eaten in the mess canteen only; this regulation is to prevent prisoners building up a food reserve for escape. An office worker in the Buhalteria prepares a Zakacnoi-List (Order List) each week of the extra food to be issued that week. The list gives the names and surnames of the privileged inmates, their serial numbers, barrack numbers, and food commodities ordered. One column gives the monetary value of the food commodities issued each day. The Zakacnoi-List is countersigned by the inmates, then forwarded to the kitchen. On the designated days the qualified inmates receive their extra food rations during the midday meal. The prices of these extra rations are as follows:

Black bread	- 1.50 rubles per kilo
Kasa	- 0.40 rubles per 400 gms
or (bread) or <u>zapikanka</u> or or fried Kasa	- 0.54 rubles per cake weighing 400 gms
<u>Kotlet Miastnyye</u> (meat cutlet)	- 1.00 rubles per 50 gms

Clothing

48. "The inmates of the OZR-Lager have summer and winter uniforms. The winter uniform is issued to each inmate at the time of the first snowfall. It is meant to last until the following year. If some item wears out, the inmate can turn it in at the 'Kaptorka' of the camp and get a replacement which is always old and mended. The summer uniform is issued when the snows start to melt in April or May. It is meant to last a full season. Each inmate is also issued one towel a year, the same size and the same rough white material as the foot-rags.
49. "The following items are issued to each inmate as Zimnyje Abmunderowanie (winter uniform):
- Two kalesony - long white cotton drawers. May be exchanged for two pairs of trusi - short cotton drawers.
 - Two rubaszka - typical white Soviet shirts without collars. Made of either cotton or flannel. One rubaszka may be exchanged for one maiko - cotton underwear.
 - One pair partianki zimnye - rough white foot-rags, used in place of socks.
 - One typical Soviet Army uniform cap for winter. The upper part is stitched in rows to make a sort of quilting. The lower part covers the ears and has a fur lining. It can be worn with ear flaps down or hitched up over the crown.

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- (e) One kurtka klapczatny bumazeszny - short cotton jacket, 'grey-green-yellow' color, to be worn under the tilogreka.
- (f) One tilogreka or buszlat - cotton wool outside jacket, typical Soviet Army winter uniform. The buszlat, also called polupalte, is longer.
- (g) One pair of zymnyje szarawary - cotton wool knickerbockers, typical Soviet Army winter uniform.
- (h) One pair walenki - felt boots, typical of those worn by Soviet Army sentries.
- (i) One pair rukawice watnye - cotton wool gloves. Issued each month during the winter season.

50. "The following items are issued to each inmate as Letnie Abmundorowanie (summer uniform):

- (a) One vorraszka - cap with visor.
- (b) One letnie kurtka - summer cotton jacket.
- (c) One letnie szarawary - summer cotton trousers.
- (d) One pair botinki kombinowane - thick duck shoes with rubber soles.
- (e) One pair letnie rukawice - cotton duck gloves. Issued each month during the summer season.

51. "Every inmate of a hard labor camp has a number. This number is stitched on his winter and summer uniforms: one on the back, one on the left arm and one on the left leg. The inmates are numbered A - 1000; then the numbers are repeated with AA-1000; then with the letter B, and so on [etc].

Entertainment

52. "Films and kancerts (floor shows) are given for the inmates of OZR-Lager in the culture room [G in Exhibit 2, the layout map of the camp]. The floor shows are propaganda, directed by the camp inmate in charge of the culture room. The films are also propaganda, on kolkhozes, the 'struggle for peace' etc. About six are shown each year. There are anti-fascist books in the camp library.
53. "In early Jan 54, during my repatriation trip from Kiev, I saw a typical propaganda floor show in the Lwow railroad station. It was naturally directed against the free world. The final act showed a person dressed as the US Secretary of State carrying a bag of dollars. Other actors were dressed to represent Italy, Greece, France, Turkey, the UK, Spain, the German Federal Republic and Yugoslavia. They danced around the US Secretary, who from time to time threw them dollars in charity. Each country made profuse thanks for such charity. Suddenly from both sides of the stage entered actors dressed in Soviet Army uniforms and carrying a long piece of linen inscribed: 'Dielo Mira'. They bound the Westerners in this linen. A male plant worker and a female plant worker, dressed in red, entered with hammer and sickle to complete the tableau.

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Medical Facilities

54. "The Ambulatoria of the OZR-Lager is situated in Barrack C (of Exhibit 27 of the camp. The Stazionar (Camp Hospital) is situated in Barrack 6 of the camp.
55. "A Soviet Major of the MVD Medical Corps is the Chief Physician of the camp. Two inmates, who worked as doctors before being sentenced to hard labor, assist him: one as Deputy Physician, the other as his assistant. One of them is in charge of the Camp Hospital. Three inmates, who work as dnivalny, are lodged in the Hospital with the assistant physicians. The dnivalny clean the hospital, carry food to patients and clean the Ambulatoria. Certain inmates also act as Feldspars (medical attendants). They work only within the djilanka in the forest. Two accompany each work shift. They carry first aid medications.
56. "The Ambulatoria has three rooms: one for the Soviet Chief Physician, one for his two assistant physicians and one in which inmates undress for examination.
57. "When an inmate needs medical attention the first time, he reports to the Ambulatoria for examination. The assistant physician prepares a file for him, including name, surname and number. The files are numbered. The next time that inmate reports to the Ambulatoria he mentions the number of his medical file. If the inmate has a temperature over 37.4°C he is sent to the Deputy Physician and is entitled to one day's exemption from work. If his temperature is less than 37.4°C he must do his regular work but is given medicine (Arzneien). In exceptional cases he may be exempted from work, but the Chief Physician must be informed immediately. A list of the inmates exempted from work or assigned to the infirmary is sent to the camp directorate. If an inmate has a high fever for several days, he is sent to the infirmary; he may be sent there directly if seriously ill.
58. "If an inmate remains seriously ill, he receives medicines and treatment in the infirmary; he is sent by Korvdi to the Bolnica hard labor camp, 14 km away, in the direction of Tashet. This hard labor camp is used as a hospital for hard labor camp inmates and for Soviet civilians employed in this region. It is actually a civilian hospital with two or three wooden barracks. The commanding officer of OZR-Lager must approve the hospitalization of an inmate at Bolnica. He must also arrange the MVD escort. If the Chief Physician says that the sick inmate can reach Bolnica by foot, he is sent there by foot under escort of an MVD guard. If he is unable to walk, he is sent with an MVD guard, by sleigh in winter or horse cart in summer.
59. "Inmates confined to the infirmary receive food rations known as Bonyany Pytanie, rations for sick prisoners. The daily Bonyany Pytanie ration consists of:

400 gms black bread
200 gms semi-white bread
20 gms sugar
24 gms butter
100 gms meat

At least 10% of this daily ration is stolen in the kitchen before it ever reaches the patient.

60. "A morgue is attached to the Ambulatoria. Bodies of dead inmates are kept there three days. The bodies are taken in coffins from the camp to the morgue of the Bolnica hospital for dissection. After dissection they are buried in a cemetery near that hospital. When the coffin is finally closed an MVD officer ensures that no personal papers or identifications are buried with the body. The coffins are made by carpenters in the Nov-zona of the OZR-Lager. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] I saw a dissection officer at work in the Peresilka Transit Camp at Tashet. He was working in the open with flies all around. The Peresilka Transit Camp is large and has a hospital and a morgue.

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61. "No injections are given at OZR-Lager, neither at the Ambulatoria or the Stationar. They may be given at the Bołnica Hospital; I was never hospitalized.

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Punishments

63. "The Nachalnik Lager is responsible for the internal administration of the hard labor camp. Under his authority the responsibility for punishments falls on:

- (a) The Nachalnik Rezimny (Regime Director) of the camp. He handles infractions of camp regulations, including non-fulfillment of work norms. He has the authority to sentence an inmate to the Isolator for a period of one to ten days. A sample printed Postanowienie (Sentence) form might read as follows:

P O S T A N O W I E N I E

Osobyj Zakrytyj Rezimnyj M V D Lager Ol N x Rezi.

Anulowanie a dem Zaskaznie - Z K.....

nakazan na.....sutek izolator za naruszenie

lagerneho poriadku.

.....
(Datum nadala, soroka).....
(podpis Naczelnika Reżima).....
(podpis Nadzoriatela Dyżurnoho).....
(podpis zakluczonocho)

Zvrywodem na robotu - Bez wywoda na rabotu.

SENTENCE

O Z R - M V D-Lager Ol

Regime Director

Sentences if passed for inmate (name & surname)

to be punished with. . (number of days). . . Isolation for infraction of
camp regulations......
(Date when punishment begins)

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(Signature of Regime Director)

(Signature of Duty-Guard in charge)

(Inmates' signature)

With work - Without work

The inmate is supposed to affix his signature, but this does not count at all. In both Bur (prison) and Izolator sentences, it is indicated whether the prisoner is to continue to work.

- (b) The Nachalnik Otdelenia and the Nachalnik Upravleniia are responsible for sentences to the Bur for periods of three up to 12 months. Their signatures appear on the Postanowienie for such a sentence. The signatures of the Nachalnik Rezhimny and of the Nachalnik Oper (OPR - Camp Detective) also appear, but the first two men are superior to them.

64. "The Nachalnik Rezhimny determines the food rations to which a prisoner assigned to the Izolator is entitled: either the Garantilny Payek (Guaranteed Daily Rations) or the Strafnoi Payek (Penal Food Rations), known colloquially as Turemny Payek. The daily Strafnoi Payek for one prisoner consists of:

450 (but sometimes 350) gms black bread
1/2 liter soup, distributed in the morning and evening
one cup of morning tea

The Nachalnik Rezhimny notifies the Buhalteria on a special form of the ration to be used. The Buhalteria makes out the daily food ration list for all inmates of the labor camp. Prisoners in the Bur automatically receive Penal Food Rations.

"The Izolator [J on Exhibit 2] is an underground cellar with single cells and a group cell. A dnigvalniy (attendant), who is one of the camp inmates, lives in the corridor. He brings food to the prisoners and heats the stove of the Izolator -- but not daily. The door of the Izolator and of its cells are made of wood. Over each cell door is a small electric light bulb, surrounded by an iron grill. This lights the cell. During the day some daylight filters through the barred 'lateral' windows in the roof. There is a slop pail for each cell. Prisoners in the Izolator sleep on wooden boards. They have no mattresses, no blankets. The wooden boards are placed on the concrete cell floors. During their detention in the Izolator, prisoners, whether working or not, are not chained.

66. "The Bur [I on Exhibit 2] regulations follow the Soviet Turemny Rezim (Prison Regime). Prisoners in the Bur who are doing hard labor during their sentence are chained to one another with iron chains en route to their place of work. They march to work under special MVD escort. While in the Bur prisoners are deprived of all rights, if any, enjoyed by the other inmates of the hard labor camp. The Bur is a wooden barrack, constructed like the other barracks of the camp but with iron bars in the windows. The inside doors to the two single cells are made of iron. There is a stove, half in the corridor and half inside the two cells. On the inside of the cells it is protected by iron bars. A dnigvalniy, a camp inmate, lives in the corridor. He takes food to the prisoners and tends to the stove. A pail is padlocked to the wall of each cell. The prisoners empty the pails themselves during their daily 15-minute walk within the barbed wire area around the Bur and Izolator; the prisoners in the Izolator follow the same routine. The prisoners in the Bur sleep right on the floor of their cells.

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- Enclosures:
- (A)- Part I - Sketch of the fence system surrounding OZR-Lager, with legend.
 - (A)- Part II- Sketch of an observation post at OZR-Lager, with legend.
 - (B) - Sketch of the entrance security system at OZR-Lager, with legend.
 - (C) - Sketch of the facade of a wooden barrack at OZR-Lager. See paragraph 12/
 - (D) - Sketch plan of a typical wooden barrack at OZR-Lager. See paragraph 20 for legend/
 - (E) - Sketch of the layout of a typical timber djilanka. See paragraph 31 for legend/
 - (F) - Sketch of the isolation cellar and the prison at OZR-Lager, with legend.

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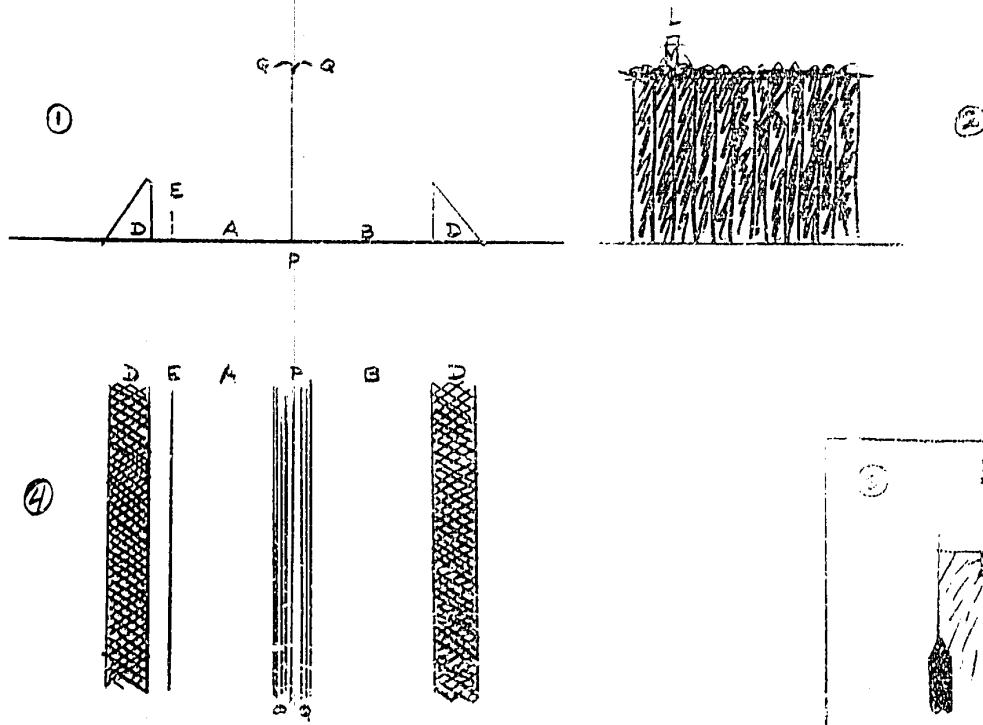
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ENCLOSURE (A)
Part -I-



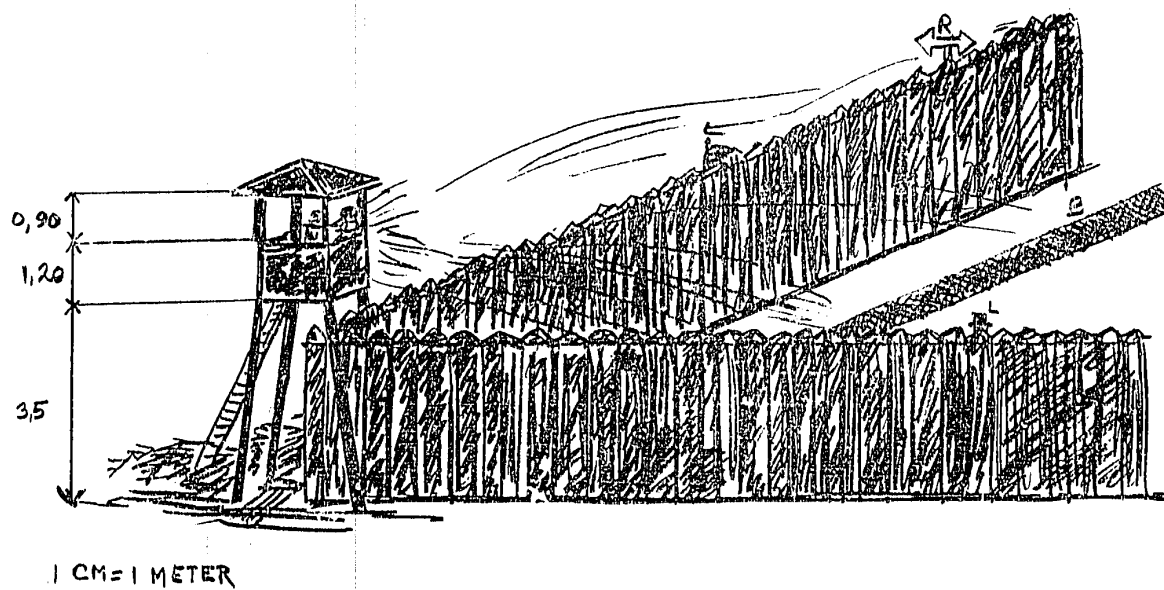
FENCE SYSTEM SURROUNDING GZR-LADPP

1 CM = 1 METER

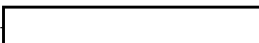


ENCLOSURE (A)
Part -II-

OBSERVATION POST AT GZR-LADPP



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ENCLOSURE (A)
Page -2-

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Legend - Part I

- ① A - ploughed prohibited zone 'Zapreni-Zona' - outside the camp.
 B - ploughed prohibited zone 'Zapreni-Zona' - inside the camp.
 E - wire on which is attached, with another wire and small metal ring. a police-dog, guards are able to cover the zone from one post of observation to another; police-dogs are attached on wire only during the night.
 D - barbed-wire net
 P - wooden paling
 Q - barbed wire
- ② - Frontal section of wooden-paling
 L - hanging electric lamp; one every 20 meters
- ③ - Enlarged section of hanging electric lamp. On a normal-sized wooden plank is attached a metal support on which the lamp hangs.
- ④ - Plane section of wooden paling with prohibited zone; same legend as for ① above.

Legend - Part II

- S - mobile search lights
- L - hanging electric lamps
- B - placard with inscription "СТОИ СТИ ЛАТУ" (Stop, Fire)
- R - placard arrow determining limit of responsibilities (at the middle of camp) for each sentry of observation post.

Note: Every sentry of post of observation, an MVD uniformed guard armed with a PPS type of automatic rifle, possessed two mobile search lights, and was responsible for the zone as limited by the placard-arrow (R), in the right and left part of camp.

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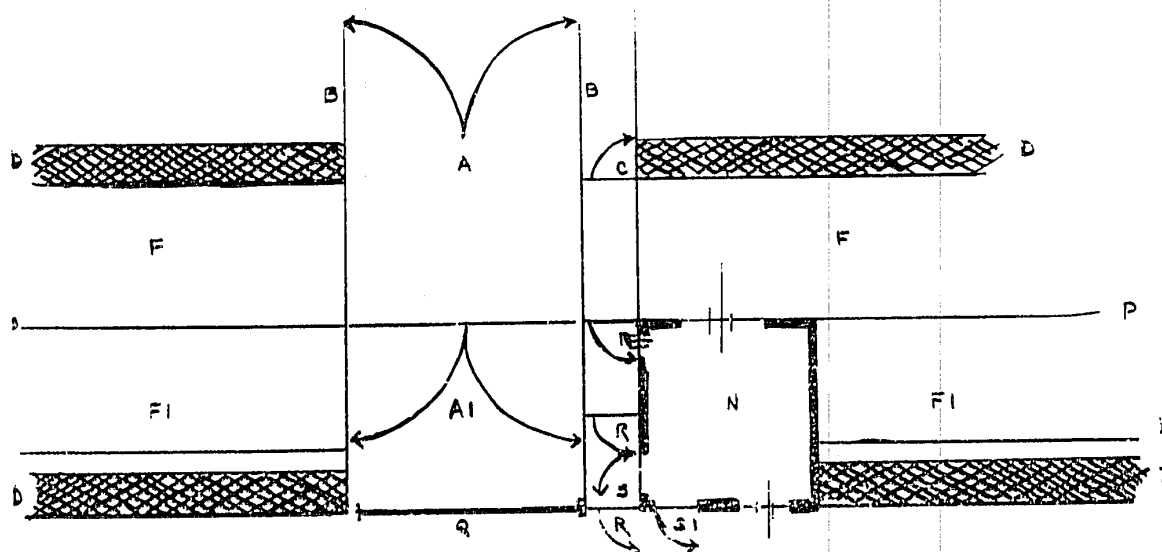
ENCLOSURE (B)

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ENTRANCE SECURITY SYSTEM AT OZR-LAGER

1 CM = 1 METER



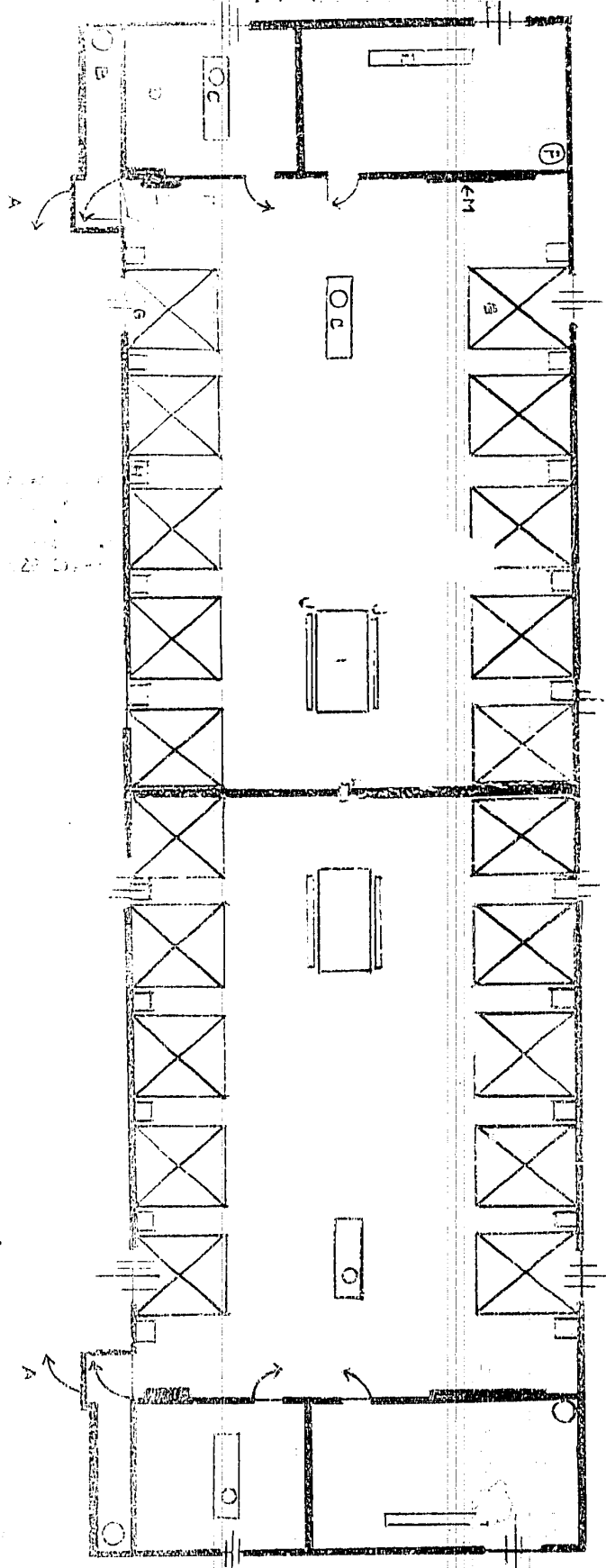
LEGEND:

- A - Camp gate made of barbed wire net, open during the day, padlocked at night.
- A' - Wooden paling camp gate, padlocked day and night (opened only when necessary).
- Q - Iron bar of block post, opened by Wachter (duty guard) whenever necessary.
- B - Barbed wire net camp gates at entrance A above.
- D - Barbed wire net.
- F - Ploughed area - Zapremi-Zona - situated within the camp.
- FI - Ploughed area - Zapremi-Zona - situated outside the wooden paling.
- L - Wire on which a police dog is attached during the night.
- P - Wooden paling.
- N - Wooden barrack occupied only by the Wachter or "Nauchalnik-Wachtier" (Duty Guard).
- R - Wooden doors opened only after the duty guard freed an iron bar which passed through the door and formed a handle-mobile bar in the inside of the wooden barrack.
- S } Wooden doors used only by the duty guard.
- SI }

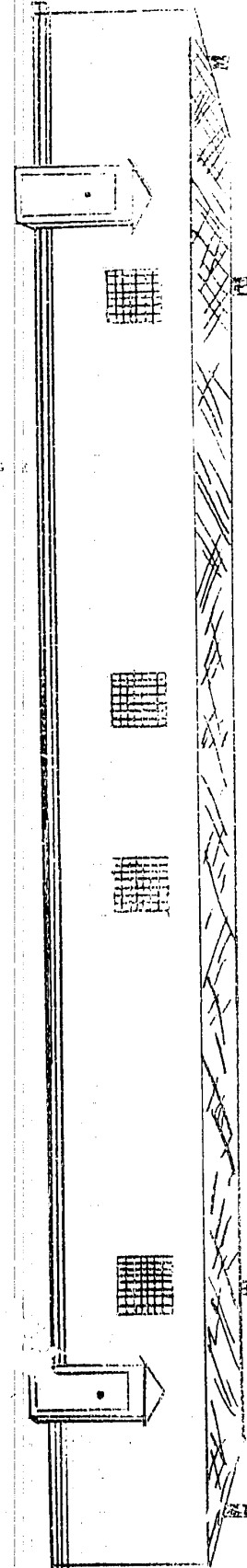
NOTE: Whenever an MVD guard, NCO or officer, either left or entered the camp, he had to identify himself with the duty guard who looked through one of the two windows in his wooden barrack. Thereupon, if one were entering the camp, the Wachter pulled the iron bar, opening the first wooden door (R), passed entered the small space and the duty guard closed the door behind him with the iron bar, and opened the second and third doors. Then the person stepped into the small corridor and entered the camp (or left it as the case may be) through the barbed wire net door (C). When a horse cart entered or left the camp, the Wachter left his wooden barrack through door (S), checked the contents of the cart and then unlocked the wooden paling gates, admitted party, padlocked the gates and opened the iron bar.

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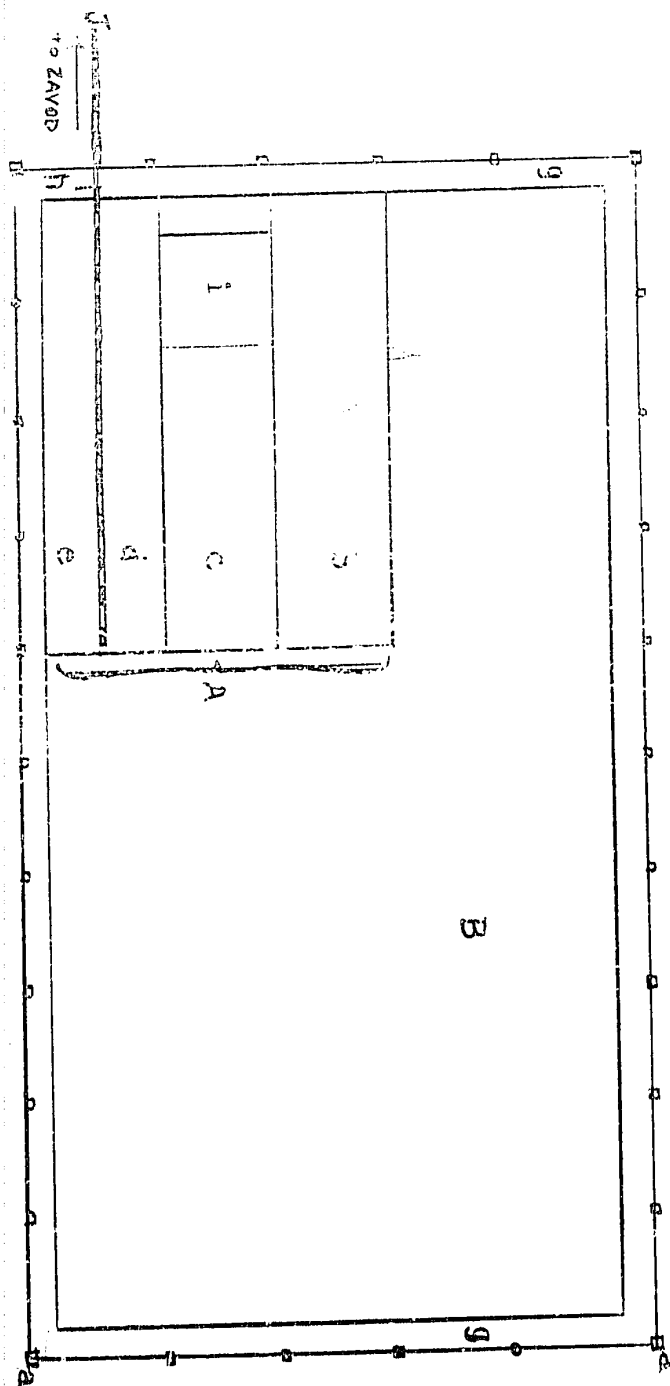
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PLAN OF A TYPICAL TIMBER MILL LAYOUT
SIA... ..



1 cm = 50 meters

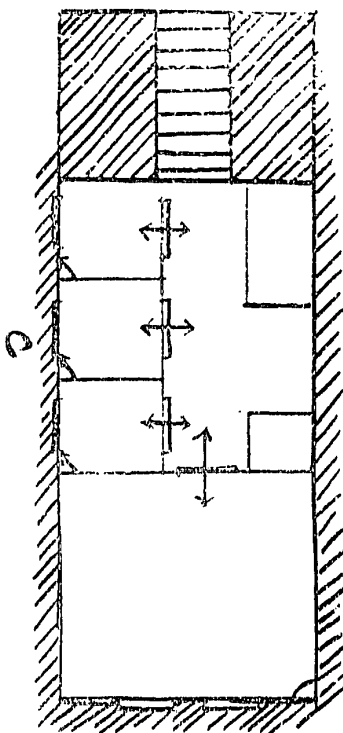
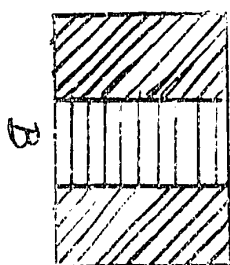
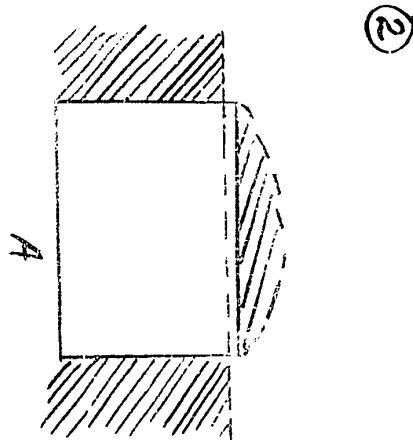
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CONSTRUCTION DETAIL AND BRIDGE PLAN VIEW



A

B

C

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Legend:

1. Section
 2. Plane
 3. Plane section

2. Section
 B. Stairs leading to underground cellar
 C. Plane section

2 - The "Bur" window with iron bars

Remarks: The "Bur" is a wooden barrack made in the same way as any other barrack of the hard labor camp except for its windows which have iron bars and wooden timbers as drawn in the sketch. The inside doors leading to the single cells were made of iron. There was a table, half in the corridor and half inside the two cells, thus permitting the Dravvalnik to stand there. The part of the stoves inside the cells was surrounded by iron bars. The Dravvalnik who was an inmate of the camp lived in the corridor and was in charge of bringing food to inmates in the cells as well as of opening and closing cells and keeping order in the corridor of the "Bur". Each cell had a pail (replacing a closet) which was emptied by the inmates during the 15 minutes of the daily light walk (within the zone surrounded by barbed wire paling at both "Bur" and "Isolator") granted to inmates punished with "Bur".

The "Isolator" doors, and those of its cells, were made of wood and on top of each cell door there was a small electric bulb (surrounded by iron bars) which lighted the cell. During the day, day light filtered through from the underground lateral windows (see sketch). Each cell had a pail which was emptied in the same way as those in "Bur".

There were no sentries at the entrance doors of either "Bur" or "Isolator" but once or twice daily one of the duty guards inspected the cells and punished inmates. According to camp regulations, there was no corporal punishment but it happened quite frequently particularly if the inmate was punished by incarceration in a single cell at "Isolator". It depended upon whether or not the MVD guard on duty was a stupid man who hated the inmates.

There were no beds for the inmates of either "Bur" or "Isolator". "Bur" inmates slept on the wooden floor, the others on wooden boards. There were no mattresses or blankets at the two places either. The wooden boards which served as beds for "Isolator" cells covered the reinforced concrete floor of the cells.

At the beginning of a term in "Bur" or "Isolator", prisoners were searched in the body guard room where all personal items they might have possessed were removed to make sure that they didn't possess a piece of iron which could be used as a weapon for suicide.

The pails were padlocked to the wall with a chain and unlocked to be emptied during the daily 15-minute walk.

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